MEMORANDUM

SUBMITTED TO

The States Re-organisation Commission

BY

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Orissa Printing Works, Berhampur.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

To

The Chairman of the States Reorganization Commission & his colleagues,

NEW DELHI.

The Humble Memorandum submitted by the Utkal Sammilani, Ganjam Branch, Berhampur (Orissa), respectfully states as follows:—

The object of this memorandum is two-fold. Firstly, to repudiate the Andhra claim for areas in Ganjam and Koraput Districts of Orissa and secondly, to press for the inclusion in Orissa of the Oriya tracts now lying in the adjacent district of Srikakulam in the Andhra State. We are chiefly concerned with the southern boundary of present Orissa, which, in our opinion, should be shifted farther south so as to comprise the entire old district of Ganjam *minus* the Sub-Taluks of Chicacole and Narsannapeta, as shown in the sketch appended hereto.

Historical Account. The territory of Orissa occupied a large area extending from the Ganges on the north to the Godavari on the south *(Vide Pliny and the District Gazetteer of Puri)* under the rule of the "Ganga Bansa" or the Gangetic Dynasty of Puri. The country extended even beyond the Godavari. Kondavidu in the Krishna district of Andhra State was the seat of an Oriya Governor. History records that Oriya monarchs went still further south upto Conjeevaram in Madras State on military expeditions.

The monarchs of Orissa were styled (वीर श्री गजपति गौड़ेश्वर नवकोटी कर्णाट कलवर्गेश्वर) which means "Lord of nine crores, Sovereign of Goud, *Karnat and Kalabarga" which finds expression even to-day on the* front page of the Oriya Almanac and also in Oriya horoscopes.

In page 1 of R. D. Bannerjea's History of Orissa—Vol. I, the following passage appears :

> "Orissa was originally included in the country of Kalinga. The modern term is derived from Odra which is the name of a very small part of Orissa. The country of Kalinga was particularly co-extensive with the Oriya-speaking tracts of Behar,

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> Orissa and Madras. It is also quite possible that portions of the Telugu-speaking districts to the north of the delta of the Godavari were originally Oriya-speaking districts. The Godavari-Krishna doab, specially that part of it which lies at the bottom of the Eastern Ghats, was the march-land between Kalinga and Andhra country".

In page 3, it is stated that:

> "Originally the Andhra country seems to have lain to the south of the Godavari, though the Telugu language has now crept up northwards along the coast in the Vizagapatam district".
>
> "Two inscriptions of 1464—1465 A. D. discovered at Mannur in the South Arcot District of Madras Presidency prove that Kapileswar had conquered the whole of the northern districts of the Tamil country as far as Tiruvarur in the Tanjore district and Trichinopoly". *(See page 294)*

In pages 140—141 it is stated that Kalinga was quite separate from Andhra or Telengana proper, and that the country between the Godavari and the Penner was Andhra. *(Vide also the map facing page 279 of the said volume showing Orissa in the reign of Kapilendra Deb).* The boundaries are more particularly mentioned in Sterling's "Asiatic Researches" quoted in pages 67-68 of the "Oriya Movement".

Sterling also states that:—

> "The Moghul Subah of Orissa then comprised the whole boundary stretching from Tamluk and Midnapur on the north to the foot of Rajahmundry or Rajahmahindri on the south, divided into five unequally apportioned Circars". *(Vide page 68 of the "Oriya Movement.")*

In course of time, the Mahammadan Kings of Golkonda encroached on Orissa as outlined above and "the officers of Hyderabad intriguing with the powerful Poligars (Zamindars) of the Ganjam District contrived to alienate from the province the whole of the country south of the Chilka Lake". *(Quoted from Sterling in page 69 of the 'Oriya Movement'.)* Without the area to the south of the Chilka Lake known as the Ganjam District, the Orissa province passed into the hands of the Maharattas and half a century later to the British. Referring to recent times, we find in Dr. Hunter's book the observation that the linguistic change begins to be distinctly felt a little north of Chicacole and that the Telugu of the Courts and State schools is gradually pushing it northwards. It is also stated therein that "The Oriya language held its own for centuries almost to the walls of Kalingapatam itself".

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The following observation in Sterling's book is very significant:—

"In the prosperous days of the Orissan Monarchy and that too at no very remote period it comprised within its limits four of our modern Zillas entire, and portions of 3 others, viz., Midnapur, Ganjam and Vizagapatam with parts of the jungle Mahals, Hoogly and Rajahmundry besides a portion of the hills and woodland country of Gonduana". *(Vide page 70 of the "Oriya Movement.")*

Dr. Grierson in his Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. V, Part II at pages 367 and 368 gives a detailed description of the Political boundaries of the Oriya-speaking tracts as follows:—

"On the east Orissa is bounded by the Bay of Bengal. On the north its boundary, to the east, coincides with the river Haldi, which here forms at the same time the northern boundary of the Contai Sub-division of Midnapur. It then turns north-west along the river Kalighai as far as the district of Bankura, so as to include in the Oriya speaking area the four Midnapur Police Circles of Dantan, Gopiballabhapur, Jharagaon and Binpur. It next turns back along the eastern boundary of Singhbhum district leaving the side of that district which is known as Dhalbhum in possession of Bengali. Thereafter it follows the common boundary of Singhbhum and the native State of Mayurbhanj as far as the State of Saraikala, where it again turns north and crosses the Singhbhum district up to its northern boundary, being stopped by the elevated plateau along the southern boundary of Ranchi district till it meets the State of Jashpur, which it crosses so as to include the southern portion of that State in the Oriya area. It then turns south along the boundary between that State and the State of Udayapur across the State of Raigarh and Sarangagarh and the districts of Sambalpur and Raipur and along the boundary between the Jeypur Agency of Vizagapatam and the State of Bastar to near Tindiki, where it turns east across Vizagapatam and Ganjam, and joins the sea-coast near Barwa, a small port in the latter district". *(Vide also the map facing page 367)*

2. In 1765 the Northern Circars comprising the Districts of Guntur, Krishna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam were annexed by the British.

Mr. John Grant, the then Agent of the East India Company, writes in his 5th Report of the East Indian Affairs that :

".... .... Guntur, Krishna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam are included in the Northern Circars. The Godavari is the boundary from which Oriya is spoken".

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In 1875 Bishop Codwell in his book on the Dravidian Languages stated that:—

"Telugu language ends at Chicacole and Oriya begins from there".

In 1882 Mr. Maltby in his Ganjam Manual writes thus:

"From Tarla Telugu ends and Oriya begins. Three-fourths of the population of the Ganjam District is Oriya and only one-fourth is Telugu". (Tarla is about two miles southwards of Palasa Railway Station.)

The Ganjam District then comprised a large tract beyond the present southern boundary of Orissa.

In page 205 of the Ganjam District Manual it is stated thus :

"There is no clearly defined line between the Oriya and the Telugu country, but the limit may be fixed at Kasibugga (Palasa Railway Station) as south of that line Telugu chiefly prevails".

With reference to the state of affairs which prevailed about 1768 when Mr. Cotsford became the Resident under the East India Company at Ganjam Fort, it is stated in the Ganjam District Manual that the Chicacole Circar had been divided under Mossulmans into three divisions,—Ichapur, Chicacole and Kasimkota, that Chicacole and Kasimkota were placed under Vizagapatam, but Ichapur remained under the administration of the Resident at Ganjam. The country was then divided into 19 Zamindaries and 8 Paraganas. "Ichapur district itself extended as far as Kasibugga (Palasa Railway Station) and included the small Zamindari tract of Tarla, the river at Pundi forming its boundary line". South of this line there were the Haveli lands of Chicacole and Kasimkota. The 19 Zamindars were of a turbulent character. "They were semi-independent and entertained considerable bodies of feudal retainers called Paiks."

(See page 112 and 113)

In page 3 of R. D. Bannerjea's History of Orissa, Vol. I, it is stated thus :

"To the south of Berhampur, Ganjam, the Ghats almost touch the sea and reach one of their highest points at Mahendragiri in the Mandasa Zamindari. To the south of the hill there is a stretch of plain flat country along the banks of the Langulia (Nagavali) river and it was on this part of the coast that Kalingapatam, the ancient capital of Kalinga was situated. ....".

3. The ancestors of the present Zamindars of South Orissa were either descendants of the Puri Dynasty or held service under the Puri Kings. All of them owed allegiance to the Orissa Sovereign

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power. South Orissa comprising Ganjam came under the sway of the Mahammadans earlier than the northern tract.

In page 8 of R. D. Bannerjea's "History of Orissa", it is mentioned that:

> "The Kutub Sahis of Golkonda occupied Rajahmundry soon after the death of Prataprudra and the Ganjam district was reached by them a few years before their fall in 1687 and that the Oriya-speaking tracts continued in the Subah of Hyderabad till their transfer to the British in 1761."

Not long before the Mahammadan invasion, the Orissa Kings were ruling over a large tract of the country extending up to the Godavari. Ramananda Roy, an Oriya of Karan family, was the Prime Minister of Prataprudra and governed the South Viceroyalty from Bidyanagar near Rajahmundry about 1510 A. D.— *(See page 331 and 332).* The inscriptions of Prataprudra discovered in the Nellore district show that even in 1511 the Nellore district and Udayagiri were included in the Empire of Orissa.—*(See page 335).* Ramanand Roy resigned his post of prime-ministership after he came in contact with Chaitanya and his successors were young and inexperienced officers.

According to Bannerjea :

> "the decline of the power and prestige of Orissa is solely due to the national adoption of the sublime Bhakti Margo of Chaitanya" *(See page 336).*

In 1519 a peace was concluded between Prataprudra Deb and Krishna Deb Ray of Vijayanagar Kingdom. The territories left to Prataprudra were in possession of the Gajapatis of Orissa even up to 1568 when the last of the Gajapati Kings died. The southern limit of the Orissa Kingdom at this time is indicated by the Telugu inscription on a pillar at Draksharam in Ramachandrapuram Taluk of the Godavari district which shows that the Orissa king was ruling the country from his throne at Cuttack and that up to 1578, the Gajapatis had not lost any land to the north of Godavari. *(See page 347).*

An inscription on a rock situated about ten miles from Aska and dated 1590 proves that :

> "There was an independent line of Gajapatis in Ganjam district who were ruling as subordinates of the Sultans of Golkonda." *(See page 349.)*

In page 350, it is mentioned that :

> "the Subordinate Hindu Chiefs of Southern Orissa were practically independent till the foundation of the Fauzdari of Chicacole in 1641."

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4. The Orissa monarchs during their conquest built several temples which or the remains of which are still to be seen. The author of the Nellore District Gazetteer mentions that the monarchs Langula Gajapati, Markat Rudra, Pratap Rudra, Purushottam Rudra exercised their sway over the Nellore and the Cuddapah Subahs, constructed many Pagodas, 360 of which were destroyed by Muslims but 3 of which still exist in the village of Udayagiri, one of them being at the foot of the Udayagiri Durg. The shrine at Simhachalam in the Vizagapatam district was likewise built by an Oriya monarch Langula Narasimha and is the most famous, richest and best sculptured in the Telugu country. *(See page 157 and 158 of the 'Oriya Movement').* The ancient inscriptions of Orissan kings found mostly in Southern areas with brief summary of their contents are mentioned in Appendix No. 3.

The author of the Vizagapatam District Gazetteer says that:—

> "While in Ganjam (an Oriya district) and further north scarcely a village is found in which there is not a temple or a substantial building containing the image of Siva or Vishnu, in Vizagapatam there is not a village in a hundred where such can be found".

The architectural unity with the rest of Orissa is noticeable in all the areas and Zamindaris which are now sought to be brought within the Orissa limits. The temples and Maths which exist in these areas are not to be seen beyond Chicacole. According to Mr. Fergusson, these architectures give a unity and purpose to the whole design so frequently wanting in the south. Mr. Manmohan Gangully remarks that the Orissan style of architecture "has maintained its native purity marvellously being nurtured and reared in the very soil where it grew without any extraneous aid. This is really a marvel in the history of architecture, the like of which we rarely come across". *(Vide Mr. Manmohan Ganguli's book on Orissa and her remains).*

5. In page 18 of the Ganjam District Manual, the following important passage appears:—

> "The Zamindars of Ganjam most of them derived their power and estate from the Gajapati Kings of Orissa who granted them their lands on condition of feudal service and of keeping in check the wild aboriginal tribes of the hills, the Khonds and Savaras. Owing to the inaccessibility of their estates the Zamindars gradually arrogated to themselves a kind of petty sovereignty and frequently waged war upon one another. Many of them appear to have been nominated to their estates by Purushottam Deb who ruled over Orissa in 1479-1504. The number of ancient Zamindaris is now 18". About 25 years ago palm-leaf manuscripts were collected in Madras Presidency, in

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pursuance of the order of the Government of Madras. Those collected in the Old Ganjam District and now deposited in the Oriental Library, Madras are all in Oriya character, there not being even one in Telugu.

In page 99 and 100 of the said Manual, it is said that for about 180 years, the Ganjam District, then known by the name of Chicacole Circar, was controlled more or less directly by the Moselman authority from Hyderabad and that the District of Ichapur continued to be administered by the Moselman Fauzdars at Chicacole and afterwards by the same Fauzdar subject to the authority of the French. It is well known that under the treaty which was concluded between the Nizam and the English, the Northern Circars including the Chicacole Circar of which the Ganjam district then formed a part, were finally secured to the English. Before this, the French had landed troops in Ganjam having entered into negotiations with Narayan Deb of Mohiri, "the Principal Rajah in this part of the Province". The French having abandoned their settlement at Ganjam, the English Government at Madras took steps to secure Ganjam and the province of Ichapur. In 1767 Mr. Cotsford under the East India Company came to Ganjam. He found the country to the north of Vizagapatam in a very disturbed state. Narayan Deb, the Zamindar of Parlakhimidi, the largest and most important Zamindari in Ganjam, had possessed himself of the country and refused to submit to the authority of the English intercepting all communication between Bengal and Madras. *(See page 106).*

It appears from page 111 that:

> "In the interim between the departure of the French in 1759 and the arrival of the English in 1767, the country had been administered by Sitaram Raj of Vizianagram whose ambitious designs kept it in a constant state of disturbance"

and that Mr. Cotsford wrote as follows about the misgovernment of the country at Ganjam :—

> "Sitaram Raj's General who protects the country oppresses the renter of the Pargana, the renter oppresses the Daroga or the Governor of the town and the Governor the poor people most severely".

It appears from page 151 that:

> "the country was plunged in a state of misery and desolation utterly deplorable, and that whole tracts were depopulated and people were not forthcoming to cultivate the lands".

In 1800 Mr. Brown who succeeded as Collector of Ganjam remarked that:

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> "the province was reduced to nearly the last ebb of depopulation and frightful waste capable of recovering however from the brink of utter dilapidation and ruin".
>
> *(See page 155).*

In this unsatisfactory and miserable state of the country, the 'Dubashes' who were Telugu men exercised immense influence. In page 154, it is noted "the country was brought to the brink of ruin by the wholesale corruption that prevailed." In page 162, it is mentioned that until 1787, from the time of the acquisition of the Northern Circars, the district was rented to Sitaram Raj whose management of the country was most oppressive and the country was rack-rented in a wholesale manner. Hence, it is not unreasonable to suppose that during the period of mismanagement and depopulation of the country under the nominal rule of the British and the mismanagement by the 'Dubashes' and the non-Oriya officials, Telugu cultivators were imported from the southern districts and this formed the nucleus of Telugu population in the pure Oriya Zamindaris.

6. In 1903 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon the proposal for amalgamation of Oriya-speaking tracts, dismembered in different provinces of Bengal, Central Provinces and Madras was made.

In the famous despatch known as Risley's letter No. 3678, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1903, the Oriya areas besides Orissa then under Bengal are stated to be the following :—

"(a) Sambalpur and certain adjacent Feudatory States now under the Central Provinces,

(b) A part of the Singhbhum District of Chota-Nagpur now under Bengal,

(c) The Ganjam District now under Madras in which out of a total population of 16,89,000 : 12,75,000 are Oriya-speaking,

(d) The Ganjam Agency tracts also administered by Madras in which out of the population of 3,21,000, 87,000 are Oriya-speaking. The majority (1,57,000) of the people of these tracts speak Khond, a Dravidian language WHICH AS EDUCATION SPREADS IS CERTAIN TO GIVE PLACE TO ORIYA, WHILE THE SPEAKERS OF TELUGU NUMBER ONLY 5,800.

(e) The Vizagapatam agency tracts also under Madras in which out of a population of 8,50,000 : 4,09,000 are Oriya-speaking". *(See para 12 extracted in page 314 of "The Oriya Movement").*

In para 13 the administrative difficulties and disadvantages arising out of the aforesaid dismemberment in different provinces are pointed out. It is further observed thus :—

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"Nowhere are these drawbacks more conspicuous than among the Oriya-speaking peoples, distributed as has been pointed out between three administrations and a source of constant anxiety to each. Hence, in dealing with a question of this kind, it may be that the true criterion of territorial re-distribution should be sought not in race but in language. Applying this test in the present case, it is doubtful whether any positive distinction can be drawn between the Oriya-speaking peoples of the plains and those of the hills.................... The Oriya-speaking group in any case emerges as a distinct and unmistakable factor with an identity and interests of its own". *(Vide page 316 of the 'Oriya Movement').*

Finally in para 15 the Government of India expressed their opinion to "unite the whole of the Oriya-speaking peoples, both hill and plain, under one administration and to make that administration, Bengal". Out of Madras they wanted to include the Ganjam district with the exception of Chicacole and Narasannapet Sub-Taluks, and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency tracts, observing that "such a scheme would solve the question of language once and for all and the change would relieve........................Madras of a troublesome excrescence upon their administrative system and it would result in handing over the Oriya problem to one Government alone on a scale and with a unity that would admit of its being treated with consistency and efficiency". *(Vide page 318 of the "Oriya Movement").* It is well known that this proposal of the Government of India fell through as it stood linked up with the partition of Bengal which evoked intense and country-wide protest.

7. Reference may be made to the booklet entitled "The Andhra Movement—For and Against" published about 1910, to which is appended a sketch in which the northern boundary of the proposed Andhra Province is drawn at Naupada. In 1916 the Andhra Conference held at Guntur passed a resolution to prepare a scheme for the formation of provinces on linguistic basis for submission to the Indian National Congress. The work was entrusted to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (now the esteemed Governor of Madhya Pradesh) who in his book on "Re-organisation of Indian Provinces" stated that the Oriyas of Orissa and those of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts in the Madras Presidency be grouped together under one administration". *(See page 18 of the explanatory note).* In this the northern boundary for Andhra Province is fixed also at Naupada. The Agency tracts then in Vizagapatam district included the present Koraput district. This scheme exposes the baseless nature of the present Andhra claim to the Koraput district of Orissa. In 1919 two leading Andhra representatives, the late Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao and the late Sir B. N. Sarma who gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee

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excluded the Oriya tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency from the proposed Andhra Province. During the deliberations of the O'Donnell Committee, the Andhra leaders showed not the least desire to exclude the said areas from Orissa.

8. In 1923 the Government of India appointed a Committee consisting of two Civilians, one from Bihar and the other from Madras. This Committee known as the Philip-Duff Committee held extensive enquiry and toured the areas concerned. They reported that four taluks from Ichapur to Tekkali including the newly formed Purnapatna Taluk (Parlakhimidi) should be amalgamated with Orissa. These Taluks comprise the estates of Budarsingi, Jalantara, Barua, Mandasa, Tarla, Tekkali and Parlakhimidi. In 1924 the Government of Madras published in alphabetical order the list of villages in the Presidency, including the Ganjam District, showing therein Oriya and Telugu villages which are noted in Oriya and Telugu scripts respectively. According to this classification, out of 289 group-villages in Sompeta Taluk comprising the Zamindaris of Mandasa, Jalantara, Budarsingi and Barua, 185 group-villages are declared to be Oriya and also 194 out of 331 villages which now form the Ichapur Taluk constituted under the Madras Government Notification No. 86 published in page 409 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 31st March, 1936.

The Simon Commission at page 29 of their Report said that:—

> "In the Agency tracts, as we have seen, the number of Telugus is negligible, while the Oriyas are a substantial proportion of the population, and Oriya is clearly destined to become the language in general use".

The Atlee Sub-Committee of the Simon Commission recommended that:—

> "The whole of the Vizagapatam Agency should be included in Orissa".

It is strange that in the face of these stubborn facts the preposterous claim is now put forward by the Andhras to include the Koraput District in Andhra State. The majority population in Koraput are Oriyas, the primitive tribes speaking the Oriya language and assimilating Oriya culture and customs.

9. In 1930-31 the O'Donnell Committee held their deliberations. The majority of the Committee recommended the inclusion in Orissa of the whole of Parlakhimidi Estate, Maliahs and the narrow coastal strip of Ganjam from Sunapur to Naupada and the Zamindaris of Tekkali, Nandigam, Tarla, Mandasa, Jalantara, Baruva and Budarsingi and the Government areas of Ichapur and Sompeta. All these Zamindaris were owned by Oriya Rajahs from time immemorial from a period long before the advent of the British rule. In 1932 the President of the Andhra Mahasabha in his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary

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Committee demanded that the northern boundary of the future Andhra Province should be demarcated at Naupada Railway Station. According to this boundary, the Orissa State ought to extend far southwards, i. e., up to 70 miles from Berhampur town, which means that the areas of Ichapur, Sompeta, Baruva, Mandasa, Jalantara, Budarsingi, Tarla were wrongly excluded from the Orissa Province inaugurated in 1936.

10. From the boundaries of Orissa, set forth in several books of authority some of which are mentioned above, from the sketches given in pamphlets supporting the Andhra agitation for a separate province and also from the statements of the Andhra leaders made at different times down to 1933, when the question of forming a separate province for the Oriyas was finally settled by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it becomes amply clear that the southern boundary of Orissa ought to be drawn not where it is at present but far southwards at or near Naupada including in it the Ichapur and Sompeta taluks with the Zamindari areas of Baruva, Mandasa, Budarsingi, Jalantara, Tarla and Tekkali and the remaining portion of Parlakhimidi Estate, and giving to Orissa the sea-board extending southwards up to Naupada. The Andhra State will still have a long sea-board extending from Naupada to Nellore District. The southern boundary line drawn by the O'Donnell Committee, the last Committee appointed by the Government to consider the question, is not satisfactory being artificial and imaginary. As the result of this fixation of southern boundary, we come across on the Grand Trunk Road the inscriptions on the wooden posts viz., "Orissa ends" & "Orissa begins" at short distances, and also to the same effect on the road leading from Parlakhimidi town to Palasa and that leading from the Trunk Road to Jarada. Not infrequently the changes in jurisdiction over portions of High-way cause inconvenience to transport of motor vehicles and controlled commodities and also to the maintenance of road communications. It also makes the check of smuggling of goods very difficult. The Committee lost sight of the fact that the boundary fixed by them excluded from Orissa the aforesaid Zamindaris bound by language, religion, social ties and culture with the population of Orissa and bearing no affinity whatsoever with Andhras. As it were, by mistake, the Committee omitted to include in Orissa the Zamindari of Budarsingi which is purely Oriya and also found by them to be such. Needless to say that in fixing the boundaries of a State regard must be had for some natural boundary. The Oriyas feel that their province inaugurated in 1936 is a truncated one with many Oriya areas excluded from it.

11. When their hearts burn with the desire to obtain the inclusion in Orissa of all these excluded areas which contain a large Oriya population, they are chargined, in that they stand confronted with a situation which threatens to further slice off pure Oriya areas from the southern portion of the province. It is of course not definitely or authoritatively known what portion in the south of the

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district is sought to be grabbed by the Andhras but it is persistently rumoured that they aim at having in their new province the important town of Berhampur and also the smaller towns of Chatrapur and Gopalpur with the rural areas adjoining them. We, therefore, feel compelled to urge in this memorandum that this claim of the Andhras is unreasonable and tends to revive the bitterness of feeling between the two communities, being based on the false and unfounded contention that this area is peopled by an overwhelming majority of Andhras. A sketch marking the area of 1 to 5 miles extending from the sea-coast, and also 6 to 10 miles-inland, in which the number of villages, Oriya and Telugu, are shown, is appended to this Memorandum. If the figures of the Gram Panchayat Election Regiters be considered, it will appear that the Oriya percentage of population in the so-called belt comprising 1 to 10 miles from the coast-inland is The electoral rolls containing the names of voters of the Berhampur Constituency to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, belonging to the aforesaid villages show that the percentage of Oriya voters is much larger than that of Andhra. Though actual population figures cannot be gathered from these rolls, they undoubtedly prove the preponderance of Oriya population in this area and this goes a long way to repudiate the Andhra claim. A table containing population figures, Oriya and Telugu, of different villages in this area, to be gathered from Gram Panchayat Registers, is appended hereto. The information contained herein reveals the undeniable fact that the Oriya population in this area is overwhelmingly large. In this connection, some detailed reference may be made to the aforesaid towns and the rural areas surrounding them.

Berhampur Taluk.

12. **Berhampur Taluk:**—This taluk is identical with the ancient Zamindari of Mohuri which belonged to the Narendra family, a fact which is sufficient to belie the Andhra contention that this taluk is part of Andhra Desh. The Zamindari was purchased by the British Government in 1851 for arrears of Peshkush. The Government taking up the management of the Zamindari, their officials, then wholly Telugus, began to settle down in Berhampur Town, the Head-quarters of the Zamindari. With the establishment of courts and offices, the Andhras began to settle down here in large numbers as lawyers, officials, clerks and members of the respective staffs. The Andhra population attracted their kith and kin from the neighbouring southern districts and a sort of mass exploitation of the indigenous population, i.e, the Oriyas, started relentlessly. The Andhras who became the intermediary ruling race controlled the administration and also education in the district and this led to the rapid set-back to the Oriya language and culture. On account of this wholesale migration or influx of Andhras into Ganjam, they should be viewed politically as mere settlers to be absorbed in the native population having lost their domicile in their parent country. The sur-name which is an unmistakable characteristic of the Andhras (the Oriyas have no surnames) is an unerring clue to the migration of the Andhras

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from distant parts of the Andhra country lying far to the south. (For example, surnames of Mocharla, Marella, Pakala which are names of villages in Nellore District; Appikatla, Unnava, Atmakuru, Utukuru of Guntur District; Tadepalli, Gurajada, Nandivada, Jayanti, Vinakota of Krishna District; Maruvada of East Godavari District). In this town the Oriya percentage is higher than that of Telugu. The Chairman and the majority of Councillors of the Municipality are Oriyas. All the ancient religious institutions, the Temples and Muths are founded and managed by Oriyas without exception. It is a noteworthy fact that even now there is not to be found in this area a single Andhra carpenter or blacksmith. The Andhra percentage in this town is now 37·2.

13. In page 45 of the Ganjam District Manual, it is stated as follows :—

> "Berhampur is a Municipal town, and the residence of the Civil and Sessions Judge. The District Head-Quarters of a Native Regiment are also stationed here. The Military Lines are in Bhapur where there is a Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapel, the military hospital and a parade ground for the Sepoys besides other military buildings. Patha (Purna or old) Berhampuram is the exclusively native part of the town and adjoins the military lines. In the principal street which has been widened and opened out the chief native merchants and traders reside. The dispensary which is supported by the Government and partly by the Municipality lies ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN and is under the charge of a Zillah Surgeon. It is a matter for regret that the remoteness of this institution should somewhat interfere with its usefulness. The other public buildings of Berhampur are the Civil and Sessions Court and the District Jail which are situated on the high ground near the high road to Gopalpur and Chatrapur adjoining the village of Lanjipalli and west of the military lines. ....After the deadly outbreak of fever at Ganjam town, 5 miles distant from Chatrapur, the Collector's Kutchery was located between 1816 and 1835 at Berhampur. In 1835 the Kutchery was shifted to Chatrapur. The sole reason assigned for abandoning Berhampur seems to have been that IT WAS THE PROPERTY and residence of a ZAMINDAR". *(See page 47 of the District Manual).*

Chatrapur Taluk.

14. **Chatrapur Taluk.** The process and evil effects of the Andhra domination are strikingly visible here. Chatrapur being the District Headquarters, the offices of the District authorities except the civil courts are located in this town. For a long time these offices were manned by the Andhras who flowed into this area like a torrential

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

stream which was only partly stemmed since the formation of the Orissa Province in 1936. The high officials, mostly Andhras, excepting a few Europeans at the top, not only settled themselves permanently but encouraged their subordinate staffs to do so. Site grants were obtained from the Government with the result that streets peopled by Andhras began to exist in what was waste country. The town is of recent origin. One must look to the surrounding rural areas for a right conclusion. These rural areas serve as eye-openers and furnish the unmistakable proof that the entire taluk is preponderatingly Oriya. A special census taken of this area would undoubtedly show that it is overwhelmingly Oriya-speaking and that the Andhra claim is unfounded. The Telugu percentage in Chatrapur division excluding Kudala taluk which is purely Oriya is 17.7%. This percentage is mainly based on data found in 1931 census. At present, the Telugu percentage is lower.

Gopalpur Town.

15. This is a sea-port town situated at a distance of about 9 miles from Berhampur. Its importance as a sea-port in Orissa Province is considerable in view of the fact that the other places viz., Chandabali and Puri do not possess the suitability as ports to promote trade. Without Gopalpur, Orissa would lack the facilities for trade and commerce and on this economic ground, apart from other considerations, Gopalpur should continue to remain in Orissa. Even on linguistic basis the position taken by the Andhras is not tenable. This town no doubt contains some Andhras due to the fact that the port office established here was staffed by Andhras who also controlled the commerce. It is contended by the Andhras that from Gopalpur southwards, the coast line is peopled by the Andhras. There are Andhras and Oriya fishermen on this coastal strip which is very sparsely populated. In any event, the existence of Andhra fishermen's huts cannot determine this important question. Mantridi, Sumandi, Surla and Sunapur are Oriya villages on the coast line not far from Ichapur. Long ago Mantridi was an important trade centre having communication by sea. It is thus unreasonable to claim the entire sea-belt from Gopalpur downwards as part of Andhra country. The development of trade and commerce by sea will not be possible in Orissa unless the State is given proper and sufficient sea-board extending upto Naupada. A table showing the several firkas (village groups) and the number and population of Telugu and Oriya villages in this disputed belt comprising portions of Berhampur and Chatrapur taluks, is appended hereto.

16. The Andhra demand for fixing the river Rushikulya as the southern boundary of Orissa or the northern boundary of the Andhra State is rather fantastic. It is incompatible with the stand taken previously by the Andhra leaders themselves as shown above. To give effect to this boundary would lead to the inclusion of a vast tract of land which is indisputably Oriya in the Andhra State and this means monstrous injustice to the Oriyas, their interests and aspirations. The

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Rushikulya boundary question which was raised by the Andhra Mahasabha was rejected by the O'Donnell Committee and the proposal is strongly discountenanced by the Oriyas. It may be added in this connection that from the precis of the evidence given by the Telugu delegation before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee at their meeting at the India Office on 10-7-1933 it appears, that the Telugu delegation conceded to Orissa Chatrapur as Head-quarters. According to the Andhra delegation the population in Berhampur town is almost equally divided between Oriyas and Telugus. As a matter of fact, at present the population figures are 36,148 Oriyas and 23,118 Telugus.

In para 65 of the report at page 26, the Orissa Committee made this observation:—

> "It is unfortunate that this area includes a Telugu fringe but the narrow coastal belt in which they predominate cannot be detached from the interior and the wishes of a small minority cannot be the determining factor".

This observation relating to the Telugu "fringe" is sought to be taken advantage of by the Andhras, who demand not the narrow coastal belt but a wide belt to include the towns of Chatrapur, Gopalpur and Berhampur. The area demanded comprises the Firkas (groups of villages) of Dura, Mantridi, Samakhandi and portions of Firkas of Chatrapur, Berhampur and Golantara. The population figures of Oriya and Telugu in these areas are given in appendix II. These figures show the predominence of Oriya element and afford strong and reasonable ground for rejection of the Andhra demand. It is true that there are some 3 or 4 villages on the coast line where the Telugu population preponderates but the fact cannot be lost sight of that there are important villages with overwhelming Oriya majority at the southern end touching Ichapur. It does not stand to reason that the percentage in population of villages, situated at one or two miles from the shore, should be taken as the determining factor. The villages situated a little farther, say 3 or 4 or 5 miles, cannot be deprived of the advantages of the sea-coast which, in this progressive age of commerce and defence, should not be denied to them. It is no less unreasonable to suppose that the existence of Telugu huts or villages on the sands of the sea-shore should be the determining factor in deciding this important question. Taking the map of the Old Berhampur Taluk and looking at the area of about 5 miles from the coast line, we find that there exist 114 villages, of which according to the Madras Government's publication of the list of villages in 1924, 98 are Oriya and 16 Telugu. According to the population figures of 1931 Census to be gathered from the village statistics of the Ganjam District, the Oriyas and Telugus inhabiting this area number 48,098 and 41,088 respectively. The relative percentage of Oriyas will increase if a wider area extending northwards is taken into account. In the area extending 10 miles inland from the sea-coast,

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

the population figures of Oriya and Telugu are 1,47,083 and 81,178 respectively according to 1931 census. It may be added that the inclusion of any portion of Berhampur Taluk in Andhra State will cause the disintegration of the Rushikulya irrigation system which, in the words of the Orissa Committee "lies within the area of Oriya preponderance". The Committee refused to leave any part of this irrigation system outside Orissa limits. *(Vide para 61 and 64 of the Report, pages 24 and 25).* We therefore repeat that the Andhra claim based on the fringe argument is not tenable. Another remark of the Committee that has more or less encouraged the Andhras to claim a portion of the southern side of the district is that in Berhampur town the population is evenly divided, 48 per cent being Telugu and 47 per cent Oriya. According to 1931 census, the total population of Berhampur town was 37,190. The state of things at present is quite different. At present out of the total population of 62,343 the Oriyas number 36,148 their percentage being 58 as against the Telugu percentage of 37.2.

Parla-khimidi.

17. **Parlakhimidi** :—The Andhras also strive to include in their new State a portion of Parlakhimidi now in Orissa. As a matter of fact, what was included in Orissa is not the whole of Parlakhimidi Zamindari but a portion of it, about one-third. The remaining portion is now in Andhra. Oriyas and Telugus are both divided under different administrations and this has led to much inconvenience and difficulties. The entire population desire to live under Orissa where the capital and the High Court are within much easier reach. Kurnool, the Andhra Capital and Guntur, the place selected for the location of the Andhra High Court, are far distant and the people dislike the idea of being at the tail-end of Andhra state. They enjoy greater educational facilities in Orissa where Telugu is also recognized as a medium of instruction, though the policy observed in Andhra is quite the contrary. Numerous resolutions passed by the important associations and committees and submitted to the Rt. Honourable Secretary of State in 1933 bear ample testimony to the desire on the part of the people of Parlakhimidi Taluk to remain under Orissa administration. The Rajah of this Zamindari is a scion of the Gajapati family of Puri that ruled over Orissa. In the area consisting of the portion of the Zamindari now in Orissa with the Maliahs, the Telugu percentage is 24.07. The Savaras are primitive people speaking a language of their own. There is no linguistic affinity between them and the Andhras. The Andhra view that Savaras belong to the Dravidian group is not correct. According to Dr. Grierson, Savaras belong to the Munda family. *(See page 217 etseq of Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IV).* They are largely spread over the Orissa division and the Orissa Tributary States, Singhbhum, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Sarangagada and Rayagada. Dr. Grierson observes that the Savaras have become Hinduised and speak Aryan forms of speech, generally Oriya.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

In page 19 and 21 of R.D. Bannerjea's book, Vol. I, it is stated thus :—

"The majority of Khonds and Savaras live in the uncultivable hill tracts and speak some dialect of the Oriya language even in the Vizagapatam district. ORIYA IS A SORT OF LINGUA FRANCA AMONG THE HILL TRIBES .... The Savaras are divided into two main groups (a) the hill Savaras, (b) Savaras of the low country. The Savaras of the low country are divided into two tribes, (a) Kapu or cultivators and (b) Sudha or good. The Sudhas have become Hindus and adopted the Oriya language. Savara headmen are called Gomango and Boya".

18. In this connection reference may be made to the following passages which appear in the Ganjam District Manual at pages 29 to 34 and at page 65 :—

"**Parlakhimidi :**—This estate is the largest and most important in Ganjam. It contains a population of 2,27,482 and an area by actual survey of 639 square miles. Attached to this estate but above Ghats are the Parlakhimidi Maliahs inhabited by Savaras which cover an area of about 354 Sq. miles. It is the Head-Quarters of a native Magistrate and of the Manager of the estate. There are also the following larger towns in the Zamindari,— Bathili, Varanasi, Hiramandalam, Sarvakota and Gurandi. Since 1830, the Zamindari has been administered by the Court of Wards and its affairs were supervised by the Principal Assistant Collector who lives at Chicacole............ Bansadhara and Mahendra-Tanaya rivers flow through the estate and Capt. Randall has suggested the construction of a navigable canal which would at the same time be available for irrigation purposes between Bathili and the great salt depot at Naupada.................... The word "Parlakhimidi" is said to be a corruption of the word "Prabala Khimundo" or "the Coral-headed and coral-eyed one", which was the name of the last of the aboriginal rulers of this tract. He was subdued by Kalahambar, a son of Kapilendra Deb of the royal family of Orissa.................... The management of the Court of Wards commenced in 1830.................... The Peshkush was heavily in arrears and the people were unsettled and the lands left waste. *(Pp. 29 to 34.)* The hills are inhabited by Khonds, Gonds, Oriyas and Panos or hill-weavers. In Parlakhimidi Maliahs there are only Savaras and weavers who bear the name of Paidies. Both the Khond and Savara languages are unwritten and have no character. Captain Frye who was a very good linguist took a great

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

interest in the Khonds and wrote a grammar and dialogues adopting for them the Oriya character". *(Page 65).*

The manners, customs and religious observances of the people of this area closely resemble those of other parts of Orissa. Parlakhimidi is the home of famous Oriya poets and musicians. The map appended in Dr. Grierson's book, Vol. IV, facing page 277, which illustrates the distribution of Dravidian language excludes Parlakhimidi from the Telugu area. The preponderance of Andhra element in Parlakhimidi or any linguistic or cultural affinity with Savaras and hill tribes were not put forward as grounds for retention of this area in Madras province. Parlakhimidi is also contiguous with Gunupur area of Koraput district. This geographical contiguity favours its retention in Orissa.

19. The case of Parlakhimidi Zamindari, only one-third of which is included in Orissa, deserves careful and anxious consideration. It may be said at the outset that even this one-third falls within the target of Andhra claim. The Zamindari, as a whole, is Oriya having belonged to the Oriya Zamindar, the descendant of the line of Gajapati Dynasty of Puri. The Rajahs of Badakhimidi and Sanakhimidi in Ganjam are also the descendants of this Dynasty. Parlakhimidi has been an important centre of learning and has been exercising immense influence on the rest of Orissa in the matter of cultural development. It adjoins a large tract of forest country inhabited by a primitive tribe, the Savaras, WHO MUST BE RULED FROM THE PLAINS. This Savara population is nowhere to be found in the Andhra State. Its affinity with the Savaras in the remaining parts of Orissa cannot be ignored. Its contiguity with the Agency areas of Ganjam and the Gunupur area of Koraput district favours its retention, as a whole, in Orissa. It cannot be denied that the bifurcation of the Zamindari under the Andhra and Orissa Governments is a hinderance to the progress and advancement of the people in different spheres. It leads to many administrative difficulties. There is a railway line between Naupada and Parlakhimidi which extends up to Gunupur. The First Grade College of Parlakhimidi, founded by the Maharajah long ago, confers the advantages of education on the people of the whole Zamindari. For trade and commerce also Parlakhimidi is an important centre. The agency produce passes through the town which has a majority of Oriya population, which is amply proved by the fact that the Chairman and the majority of the Councillors of the Municipality are Oriyas, as in Berhampur town. The Philip-Duff Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1923, who made extensive tours in the interior of Parlakhimidi Zamindari, upon careful investigation came to the conclusion that the people of Parlakhimidi wanted amalgamation and recommended the inclusion of the whole Zamindari in Orissa. *(Vide page 28 of the Orissa Committee's Report).* The majority of the Orissa Committee

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

also recommended the inclusion of the whole Zamindari in Orissa. In 1924, the Zamindars' Association of Ganjam unanimously supported the view that Parlakhimidi, as a whole, should form part of Orissa. The large volume of public opinion, both Oriya and Telugu, in favour of the inclusion of the whole Zamindari in Orissa is referred to in page 27 of the Report. It has been mentioned above that the people of Parlakhimidi communicated to the Joint Select Committee in 1933 their opinion in favour of amalgamation of the whole of the Zamindari by resolutions passed by different associations. The Telugu percentage of Berhampur Division which includes a portion of Parlakhimidi Zamindari is 23·3.

20. Parlakhimidi is also an important centre of religious worship. The Car of Lord Jagannath bears resemblance to that at Puri, and the ceremonies and the daily worship are the same as in the latter. The several Muths in Parlakhimidi town and rural areas under the management of the Oriya Mahants are centres of Chaitanya cult which exercised its sway on the people of Orissa from the beginning of the 16th century. It may be added that the temple of Jagannath is found in all areas extending up to Chicacole and not beyond it. This solitary fact is enough to establish that the entire area up to Chicacole is Oriya and no portion of it should be detached from Orissa Province. The people of the Parlakhimidi Zamindari and the other areas which lie to the south of present Ganjam, both Oriya and Telugu, have affinity in manners, customs, culture and civilization. We claim, therefore, that all these areas with the whole of Parlakhimidi Zamindari must be included in Orissa State for the aforesaid reasons, including racial, if not on the ground of language alone.

21. The former Rajahs of Parlakhimidi granted Inams to Brahmins of Oriya and Telugu communities who settled themselves in villages termed "Syasans" or "Agraharams". The Oriya "Syasans" with one solitary exception are situated on the southern bank of the river Mahendra-Tanaya and this river having been made a part of the southern boundary, the "Syasan" area now lies outside Orissa. The Telugu villages or "Agraharams" lie on the bank of river Bansadhara. The ancestors of the Telugu Brahmins having come into this Oriya Zamindari from distant Telugu parts and acquired lands therein as donees their Telugu characteristics are no insuperable objection to their inclusion in Orissa. Parlakhimidi remained under the Court of Wards for a long period of about 100 years from 1805 and again from 1830 and throughout it was under the management of Telugu officials. It is borne out by record that during this period there was a large-scale influx of Telugu tenantry into this Zamindari. This forms the nucleus of the growth of Andhra population which now exists. Here also the surnames of many Andhra families in the town would point to the migration of their ancestors from the Telugu country, for instance, Karumuru, Upulur, Paidighantam, Chintalapati, Paranandi, Gandikota, Gidugu, etc.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Koraput district.

22. The next target of Andhra aim is Koraput district. Here also it is not definitely known what particular portion of this district is claimed for inclusion in Andhra. It has already been stated that even up to 1933, the Andhras made no claim to Vizagapatam agency. The Andhra delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee that sat in London in 1933 did not claim this agency on any ground of linguistic or cultural affinity. They simply echoed the general protest of the Madras Government against the inclusion of any portion of Ganjam and Vizagapatam in Orissa. The ground urged by them was that Madras had spent a considerable amount of money on welfare work in Jeypore and that the poorer Orissa would not be able to find anything like so much for this purpose. They feared that the water supply of the Godavari would be endangered by the over-development of forests in the estate, which was a distinct possibility in a province, forced as Orissa would be, to strain resources to make both ends meet. The delegation expressed the view that the aboriginal tribes in Jeyore had no strong affinity with either Oriyas or Telugus. It is only after the formation of the Orissa province in 1936 the Andhras began to settle down in this area. They are a floating population. For the first time the Andhras settled in Jeypore when the Zamindari was taken under the Madras Court of Wards. During the minority of Maharaja Bikram Deb (afterwards known as Sir Bikram Deb) the influx of Andhras into Jeypore began. The Dewans were invariably Andhras or non-Oriyas. The estate officials were manned by Telugus. Their kith and kin from Vizagapatam district were attracted by Zamindari service, cheap and free education, reclamation of waste land on liberal terms or for trade purposes. Influx is still going on not without political motives. Almost all of them migrated from the Vizagapatam district and none of them can be called permanent residents. The census of 1941 would show that in Koraput district the Andhras numbered 71,000 only i.e., six per cent of the population. Jeypore is remarkable for its mineral wealth and forest produce besides abundance of paddy and is indispensable to Orissa for economic growth. The deprivation of this resourceful tract of land would undoubtedly spell ruin and perpetual disaster to Orissa which, as Mahatmaji wrote in his Young India "is the epitome of India's poverty". Its contiguity to Kalahandi State, now merged in Orissa and to the Agency tracts of Ganjam district, ought not to be lost sight of. The adjoining tracts of Salur, Parvatipur, Sangamavalasa, Kurupam and Meringi which are now in Andhra, are all Oriya in origin. The Rajah of Salur holds the title of "Dakhina Kobat" i. e., the Sentinel of the Southern Gate.

23. Gadaba, another language spoken by the primitive tribes of Koraput district, belongs to Munda family. According to Dr. Grierson, the Gadaba tribe is found in Vizagapatam agency and the states of Bastar and Kalanandi which adjoin Jeyore. The figures of Khond or Kui population are given in page 458 of Vol. IV. They show that out of total population of 4,94,009—4,62,574 are spread in different parts of Orissa.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

In page 459 it is noted that :—

> "Kui is not a literary language and does not possess a character of its own. The Gospel of St. Mark and parts of the Old Testament have been translated into the language and have been printed in the Oriya character".

The Kui language bears no affinity to Telugu. The argument that the Khond areas should be added to Telugu country is indeed fantastic. Telugu and Khond are two out of many members of the Dravidian family and there is no reason to separate the Khonds of Vizagapatam and Ganjam Agencies from their kinsmen who live in different parts of Orissa. The Khonds now speak Oriya or a form of Oriya in many parts of the country, e.g., in Orissa Tributary States and in Bastar and Kanker States. Tamil, like Telugu, is a Dravidian language. Yet the Telugus or Andhras struggled hard to separate themselves from the Tamils on the ground that there was no linguistic affinity. It is nothing sort of ridicule now to seek to grab the Khond area of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies in Orissa on the ground that they are co-members of the Dravidian family. The Andhra state was formed only about seven months ago. Till then the Andhras never claimed any Khond area of Orissa. On the other hand, they left these areas to Orissa.

24. In this connection, reference is made to the Orissa Census Report, Part I, page 190, Census of India, 1951, where it is observed as follows :—

> "Koraput being a comparatively backward district, there are no sufficient number of district-born people to capture business activities and public services which consequently has fallen to the lot of persons belonging to other districts. In the town of Machkund a large number of persons coming from other districts and also from Madras are to be seen. This is why the percentage of immigrants in the town of Koraput district is so high".

In spite of this immigration the present Telugu percentage is very low being only 6¼ per cent as mentioned above. From this fact, it is amply clear that the Telugus do not form part of the indigenous population of this district and must be counted as settlers from recent times.

Referring to the Vizagapatam Agency the O'Donnell Committee say in page 33 of their Report, Vol. I that :—

> "On the Telugu side there was next to no opposition. A few Telugu witnesses said they did not wish to be transferred to Orissa but it was clear that the Telugu leaders are indifferent to the fate of the Agency. Nor is the reason for this far to seek. It is to be found in the movement for the creation of an Andhra Province. The

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Agency areas outside Gudem and Golgonda contain only a few Telugus and financially they are a liability rather than an asset. The Telugu politicians, therefore, are not unwilling that they should be detached from Telugu Districts".

25. Mr. R. C. Bell in his "Koraput District Gazetteer" writes :

"The 1931 Tables (Census) reveal that out of every 1000 people in the district

552 have ORIYA as their mother tongue,
186 Kui or Khond,
73 TELUGU,
53 Savara,
39 Poroja,
26 Gadaba,
22 Koyya.
17 Konda,
16 Jatapa,
8 Gondi............" *(See page 56).*

In 1920, the Government of Madras formed the Agency Division grouping the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts and placed it in charge of a Commissioner. The tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts were included in four sub-divisions called Kondh, Savara, Oriya and Ghats. *(See page 143).* The Ganjam area was included in Khond, Koraput division in Oriya, Gunupur area in Savara and Pottangi and Padua in Ghats. The Agency tract in Godavari district was included in Rampa and Koyya divisions.

In pages 166-167, there is the following passage :—

"In 1855 the town (Jeypore) was described as being a most wretched place there being scarcely half a dozen tiled houses and those of the most inferior description.................. There is not an artisan in the place, save one carpenter and he a Telugu man and not a native of the country ....". In 1867 Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Collector of Vizagapatam wrote that the town 'has neither manufacture nor trade and is important only as the residence of the Raja and the Head Quarters of the Asst. Agent and the Superintendent of Police.........................".

At present the Telugu-speaking people reside in the towns of Jeypore and Nowrangpur. It is abundantly clear that they are recent settlers. About the Agency areas in Ganjam, it is stated in page 29 of the O'Donnell Committee Report that :—

"The number of Telugus is negligible, while the Oriyas are a substantial proportion of the population and Oriya is clearly destined to become the language in general life".

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Needless to say that in claiming portions of Ganjam and Koraput districts the Andhras have disturbed the peace and harmony of Orissa and much racial bitterness has been engendered.

'Excluded Areas'. 26. The above mentioned paragraphs are mainly devoted to the repudiation of Andhra claim to portions in Ganjam and Koraput districts. The Oriyas are anxious not only for maintenance of every inch of their country but also for addition to it of outlying Oriya tracts, particularly, those which have been now included in the Andhra State. According to the direction from the Centre the Andhra Province was to consist of the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas. The areas peopled by Oriyas lying to the south of the present Orissa boundary which were unfortunately excluded from Orissa when it was formed, were not undisputed areas for inclusion in Andhra. To say the least, they were disputed areas and the Central Government ought to have ruled their exclusion from Andhra State as was done in the case of four Taluks of Bellary district, which were made over to Mysore. It may be noted that the Dhar Commission also felt the difficulty to fix the northern boundary of the Andhra State as the Oriyas laid claim to areas on the northern side.

27. In fixing the southern boundary of Orissa, the O'Donnell Committee divided the estates of Chikati and Parlakhimidi allotting to Oriyas only portions of these estates. The tract of land known as the 'Uddyan' lying to the south-east of Ichapur is famous for its horticultural wealth. It includes a part of the Chikati estate. In this area the Andhra percentage does not exceed that of Oriya and the Andhras who have much in common with the inhabitants of Orissa and are inseparably connected with them in the fields of trade, commerce, economic resources, religious worship, social customs and culture prefer to live under Orissa administration rather than under Andhra. The same is the case with the Andhras of other areas up to Naupada, which belonged to Oriya Rajahs from time immemorial. The temple of Lord Jagannath, the Supreme Deity of Orissa, is to be found in all important centres in these areas and the mode of worship is the same. These outlying areas have business connection with Berhampur and Ghumsur and import large quantities of timber and hill-produce. At present, they experience much hardship being obliged to go to courts and offices in Chicacole (now Srikakulam) and Vizagapatam (now Vishakhapatnam) districts and also to the High Court at Madras and having to send their boys and girls for college education imparted in distant places. To them the proposed establishment of Andhra High Court at Guntur will not afford any solution of their difficulty. The inhabitants of these areas feel tantalised by deprivation of facilities to seek redress in courts and offices in the towns of Berhampur, Chatrapur and Cuttack which are situated much nearer to them and also to educate their children in Colleges affiliated to the Utkal University which has given due recognition to Telugu. Union of these outlying tracts with Orissa will

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

not only bring the Oriya inhabitants therein under Orissa administration for which they are very keen but will better the condition of the Andhra inhabitants also by giving them greater facilities in matters of education, judicial administration, commerce and economic development. By long association with Oriyas under the same Zamindars, invariably Oriyas, they have social and cultural affinity with the latter. It is but reasonable to include in Orissa these outlying tracts. It may be added in this connection that these excluded areas are now under the jurisdiction of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. The splitting up of the Zamindaris of Parlakhimidi and Chikati under the administrations of Orissa and Andhra has led to numerous administrative difficulties and has hampered the cultural and economic development of the Oriya population living in Andhra.

28. The origin of the outlying Oriya Zamindaris is briefly stated as follows in the Ganjam District Manual :—

(a) TEKKALI :—Kadambo Bamsa or family had been in possession of the Tekkali Estate for a period of 375 years when the last Rajah died in 1797 without legitimate issue *(Page 18)*. The Estate descended to the Jagatdeb family of Attagada Estate subsequently.

With reference to Tekkali, the following passage from Sterling is importart. It shows that even the area to the south of Tekkali formed part of Orissa until about 1726 A. D.

"Very early after the Settlement of Emperor Akbar, if not indeed at the moment of its formation the Circar of Rajahmundry and that portion of Kalinga Desh which lies to the South of Tekkali Raghunathpur were dismembered from Orissa by the successful encroachments of the Mahammadan Kings of Golkonda called the KUTTEB SHAHIS at the opening of Mahammad Tachi Khan's administration (A. D. 1726) who governed as the Naib or Deputy of the Nizam". *(Vide Page 69 of the 'Oriya Movement')*.

(b) CHIKATI—The King of Cuttack is said to have granted this Zamindari to one Kasano Sardar who conquered the country from aboriginal wild tribes and built a Fort in A. D. 1881. *(Page 26)*.

(c) JALANTARA—This estate lies about 2 miles southwards of Kanchili (Sompeta Railway Station). The Jalantara Zamindari is said to have been founded by Sri Purushottam Gajapati Deb who halted in a jungle near the Mahendra mountain when returning to Cuttack after his victory at Conjeevaram. After subduing the neighbouring Savaras he nominated Gobind Chotrai Deb to be Rajah and called the place 'Jalantara' from the circumstance of its being a tract devoid of water. *(Page 27)*.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

(d) BUDARSINGI—Budarsingi is a small Zamindari extending along the foot of the Mahendra mountain between Jalantara to the north and Mandasa to the south. The family of the Budarsingi Zamindari traces back its descent to 1443 A. D. Its founder one Damodar Nisonko, there is reason to believe, was a Savara Chieftain. The family has inter-married with Mandasa. *(Page 27-28)*.

(e) MANDASA—The Zamindari is separated from Parlakhimidi by the Mahendra mountain....................It is not known when the Mandasa family has established itself here, but the founder of the family Pachandra Bamana Singh is said to have been directed in a vision to settle in the Mahendra Maliah of the Kalinga Circar and the tradition is that he came from Northern India, the Punjab. *(See Page 28)*. The Zamindar's family is connected by marrjage ties for centuries with many families of the Rajahs of Orissa e. g., Budarsingi, Jarada, Badagada, Parikud, Tigiria, etc.

(f) TARLA—Leaving Mandasa and proceeding southwards, there is the Tarla Zamindari. The estate is bounded on the south by Tekkali and on the west by Parlakhimidi. The Tarla family originally came from Nagpur and entered the service of the Kings of Orissa. The first Zamindar's father is said to have been killed in battle at Kanchi (Conjeevaram) and upon the return of Purushottam Gajapati Deb from his expedition to the south, he made over the Tarla Estate to his son Sadasen Suro in A. D. 1436. *(Pages 28-29)*.

29. Due importance must be attached to the Mahendra mountain which is situated 5 or 7 miles from Mandasa Fort. This mountain and its spurs covering the Tarla and Tekkali Zamindaris form the natural boundary between the Telugu-speaking people and the Oriya country. It can be a splendid Hill Residence for the State. Once a year large numbers of natives make pilgrimage from the low country to the temples on the top of MAHENDRA GIRI. There are three different ways leading to the top of the hill. One is from Tumba in the Jalantara Estate. The second is from Haripura on the great northern Trunk Road and even through Mandasa and Sarvakota in the Mandasa Estate. The third route lies farthest to the south in the Parlakhimidi Estate. From Parlakhimidi to the top of the hill it is 31 miles, up to Garabandha 14 miles, from Garabandha to the ascent of the hill at Kinchilingi 6 miles, from Kinchilingi to Koipur 5 miles, from Koipur to the top 6 miles. *(See page 51 of the District Manual)*.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

30. The river Mahendra-Tanaya, as its name shows, takes its rise in Mahendra hill. It has two branches—one flows through Mandasa and meets the sea at Baruva; the other flows through Parlakhimidi, falls into the river Bansadhara, which meets the sea at Kalingapatam. At present, a very small portion of this river flows through Orissa and the Oriyas derive little benefit from it. The major portions of the two branches lie through Andhra. The river Bansadhara also which rises in Orissa flows through a large portion of the Andhra country. Recently, the Andhra State has started a river project at Varanasi situated on the bank of this river and it is feared that this project will cause submersion of a large tract of Orissa land to the detriment of thousands of Oriya cultivators. Obviously the Andhra Government cannot compensate this loss by grant of any land in Oriya country. The difficulty can be removed by keeping this river entirely within Orissa limits except for a few miles before it falls into the sea. The entire basins of the rivers Bahuda, Mahendra-Tanaya and Bansadhara, which have their sources in Orissa, should remain within the boundaries of the Orissa State. The Zamindaris of Mandasa, Jalantara, Budarsingi, Tarla and Parlakhimidi all adjoin the Mahendra hill which is an important place of worship. The origin of the Zamindaris and their contiguity fully justify their inclusion in Orissa with no portions left out in the neighbouring Andhra State.

31. The Lieut. Governor of Bengal in his letter to the Government of India No. 2719 J, dated 12th September 1904 stated thus :—

> "Probably it may be admitted that geograhically and ethnologically the Ganjam district and its agency tracts and perhaps also the Vizagapatam agency tracts ought to have been under one administration with Orissa proper and the Oriya-speaking tracts of the Central Provinces, the common bond being the identity of race and the long standing connection of the Oriya districts with the rural tribes of the hills". *(Vide page 142 of the 'Oriya Movement' published in 1919).*

In page 42 of the 'Oriya Movement' the southern boundary of the province is suggested as follows:—

> "The deep chain of mountains that lies between the flat country and the Agency tract of Vizagapatam district together with the upper courses of the Bansadhara river and the southern spurs of the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam will form the southern boundary of the proposed Oriya province".

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Census figures.

32. The importance of Census figures cannot be over-estimated. These figures are given below in respect of the old Ganjam District :—

Old Ganjam District.

1901	Plains	Oriya	12,74,975.
		Telugu	3,42,910.
	Agency	Oriya	87,682.
		Telugu	5,864.
1911	Plains	Oriya	9,58,661.
		Telugu	8,39,449.
	Agency	Oriya	1,32,392.
		Telugu	6,000.
1921	Plains	Oriya	9,31,790.
		Telugu	8,34,785.
1931	Plains Total	21,25,899 :	Oriya-speaking 53%
			Telugu-speaking 43%
	Agency Total	2,85,720 :	Oriya-speaking 32%
			Telugu-speaking ·7%

Present Ganjam District.

1941	Plains	Oriya	11,34,550.
		Telugu	2,13,200.
	Agency	Oriya	1,55,950.
		Telugu	2,800.
1951	Total population 16,24,829:	Oriya	11,75,386.
		Telugu	2,36,878.

33. The figures for 1941 and 1951 relate to the present Ganjam District, much of its old area having been excluded in 1936 when the province was formed. The old area so excluded comprises the Oriya tracts which are claimed in this Memorandum for inclusion in Orissa. The census figures as above mentioned, particularly those which relate to the period from 1901 to 1931 when this district was a part of the Madras Presidency and under the Madras Officials, particularly Andhras who formed the intermediary ruling race, have to be carefully scrutinised. The figures of 1911 show a TREMENDOUS DECLINE IN ORIYA POPULATION of the Plains by 3,16,314 and a TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN TELUGU POPULATION by 4,96,539. This abnormal fall in Oriya population in spite of the increase in population of the district, as a whole, and the abnormal rise in Telugu population, excite suspicion with regard to the accuracy of the figures of 1911.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

This glaring anamoly was commented upon by Mr. Malony, the Census Superintendent of Madras, in the following terms :—

> "The proportional variation in the case of Ganjam is so remarkable as to suggest either careless enumeration at one census or the other or else a possibility of deliberate misrepresentation by Telugu or Oriya enumerators not uninfluenced by the contentions which prevailed some five or six years back between Telugus and Oriyas of the district".

The Madras Government also declared in Legislative Proceedings published in page 73 of the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated the 7th March, 1911, "that Telugu is the vernacular of the south-east of the district but the total number of persons whose mother tongue is Telugu is understood to represent only 17.6% of the population of the district". It was not suggested that the enumeration of 1901 census was erroneous. In 1901 the Oriya castes numbered 473. Curiously enough, it fell to 262 in 1911. With regard to main castes Mr. Malony, the Census Superintendent, remarks that only 10 main castes are enumerated in 1911 as against 75 in 1901. It cannot be denied that castes, which are purely Oriya, were shown to be Telugu in the later census of 1911. In response to the Oriya agitation pointing out the inaccuracies, the Madras Government promised reconsideration of the question on the occasion of the next census (1921). But no reconsideration was made. Who was interested in showing decrease in the Oriya population and increase in the Telugu population during the operation of 1911 census ? The agitation for the formation of a separate province for the Oriyas began in 1904 or 1905. This means that about 1901, there was no manner of controversy between the two races and it cannot be imagined that the Oriya enumerators were in any way influenced during the operation of 1901 census. On the other hand, it is immensely clear that with the desire to belittle the Oriya agiation, the Telugus were keen to reduce the Oriya population and increase their own during the operation of 1911 census. The subsequent census operations of 1921 and 1931 do not show any striking changes in the figures of 1911. The agitation continued at different stages till 1933, when the Joint Select Committee decided this question. The census of 1921 and 1931 continued the wilful inaccuracy of 1911 and the motive on the part of the Telugus, who controlled all these operations, remained the same. Under these circumstances, reliance cannot be placed on the census figures of 1931 on which the O'Donnell Committee chiefly based their concluison, which led to the exclusion from Orissa of a vast tract of Oriya country which extended far southwards and comprised Oriya Zamindaris.

According to the census of 1951, the Telugu or Andhra population constitutes about 13% in the Plains and about 12% in the

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Agency of Ganjam district and about 6¼% in Koraput district. The Savara population in Koraput constitutes 4%. *(Vide pages 86 and 87 of table D-1, Part 2-A of Vol. XI Orissa of Census of India, 1951).* It will be seen from the above that the Andhra percentages in Ganjam (Plains and Agency) and Koraput are very low and hardly afford any justification for their inclusion in whole or in part in Andhra. The census of 1951 establishes beyond doubt the overwhelming majority of the Oriyas in this district and this affords strong ground for repudiation of the improper and unjust claim on the part of the Andhras to further reduce the Ganjam district by slicing off what they call the coastal belt from the southern border.

34. In settling the boundaries of the new province the Orissa Committee wanted to take anxious care to exclude Telugu areas. At the end of paragraph 66 at page 29, it is stated thus :—

> "In settling the boundaries of the new province the line should be drawn as to leave so far as possible NO MINORITY PROBLEM. The boundary, which I (Chairman) propose, gives Orissa all the areas in which the Oriya population predominates. If it includes a Telugu minority that minority is as small as it is practicable to make it.......................".

We are constrained to submit that in their anxiety to exclude Telugu minority from the new province, the Committee over-did their part with the result that tracts, unquestionably Oriya, remained outside its limits much to their detriment. Their separation from their kith and kin in Orissa has hampered not a little their linguistic, cultural and social progress, a miserable situation from which they desire to be rescued at no distant date.

35. A sketch suggesting the altered southern boundary of Orissa which will comprise the areas excluded at present is appended to this Memorandum as appendix No. I. The southern boundary may be so redrawn as to include in Orissa the whole old Ganjam district MINUS the Sub-taluks of Chicacole and Narsannapeta, in conformity with the proposal put forward in Risley's letter dated 3-12-1903 (already mentioned) during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon.

The Telugu percentage in the whole of Orissa will then not exceed 5 per cent. Needless to say that the Orissa State can properly and adequately safeguard the interests of the small Telugu minority. The Andhra allegation of ill-treatment in Orissa is untrue. The Telugu language is recognised in schools, offices and courts in South Orissa and the Andhras hold posts in several departments in the State far more numerous than what their percentage of population in the whole province warrants.

36. After long and wearisome agitation for more than 30 years and in spite of the strong and unjust opposition of the Government of

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Madras at different stages, the Oriyas of these two districts were partly successful in amalgamation with the rest of Orissa under one administration. Even now, there are several Oriya areas scattered in other states. The Koraput district now in Orissa is not co-extensive with the entire Vizagapatam Agency, the inclusion of which was not objected to by the Andhras. As recommended by the Orissa Committee in para 71 of their report "the boundary here should follow the line that divided the agency and the rest of the district". Without these areas the Orissa state remains a truncated one. There is the fervent desire of the people for union of all the outlying areas with Orissa and thus to achieve better administration, conducive to their development in several spheres, such as social, educational, linguistic and economical. It is only after attaining progress in these spheres, the Oriyas can enjoy the freedom which the new Constitution of India vouchsafes to all Indians. The map of Orissa has to be redrawn comprising all Oriya areas, those now in Orissa and those lying in other states. After such union, the Oriyas can have their right place in Indian polity and can utilise not only for their benefit but for the benefit of India as a whole, their mineral wealth and rescurces which are being gradually discovered and sought to be utilised. As it is, Orissa cannot attain her former glory and political importance which is recorded in ancient history. It will not be right to slice off any portion of the present Orissa and allow it to further dwindle.

37. At present, Orissa, once an extensive and glorious empire presents a sad spectacle, dwarfed as it is to narrow limits. In particular, its southern boundary which extended beyond the Godavari and even into Tamil country was pushed northwards in course of time right up to the gates of Kalingapatam. Recently, the O'Donnell Committee on whose report the presest boundaries of Orissa are fixed, placed the southern boundary at a short distance from Berhampur, thereby aggravating the misery and inconvenience of the Oriyas of South Orissa and also of those living outside the boundary. The Oriyas look up to the Honourable Commission for recommendation to the Government at the Centre of the restoration to their truncated motherland the outlying Oriya tracts now in Andhra, Madhya-Pradesh, Behar and West-Bengal States, without which their fervent desire for 'Bishal Utkal' cannot be a FAIT ACCOMPLII.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

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Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

APPENDIX II.

Population figures of Firkas in Berhampur and Chatrapur Taluks.

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
	Berhampur Taluk.					
	Mantridi Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.					
1	Thulu	Oriya	298	168	494	72
2	Hontulu	,,	63	122	17	179
3	Koluapalli	,,	503	nil	549	7
4	Indrakshi	,,	188	147	62	330
5	Markandi	,,	174	912	41	1085
6	Gunupur	,,	490	182	613	15
7	Bellakuddi	,,	291	nil	305	nil
8	Mendrajpur	Telugu	131	700	122	730
9	Phasinaupada	Oriya	38	162	37	166
10	Dheppinaupada	,,	32	233	21	243
11	Yekasingi	,,	198	902	131	942
12	Viswanathpur	,,	847	588	1248	397
13	Kothuru	Telugu	848	nil	362	352
14	Dayanihdipeta	,,	41	165	30	158
15	Chandanabeda	,,	44	441	24	432
16	Alladapuram	,,	66	234	13	285
17	Surala	Oriya	1608	722	2352	910
18	Govindapur	,,	93	425	57	563
19	Suvani	,,	1910	1221	2260	1309
20	Mantridi	,,	921	nil	980	32
21	Boyali	,,	361	,,	389	nil
22	Haradanga	Telugu	692	462	719	433
23	Jhatipadara	,,	175	997	162	1285
24	Jagupur	,,	134	450	92	763
25	Kuntupalli	,,	nil	279	18	141
26	Somapur	Oriya	2270	nil	2092	127
27	Patisonnapur	Telugu	nil	1371	35	1053
28	Sasanapadara	Oriya	,,	nil	2048	12
29	Jagannathapur	,,	12	86	7	59
		Oriya-19. Telugu-10.	12429	10959	15280	12130
	Dura Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.					
1	Aruvapalli	Oriya	886	nil	596	nil
2	Kodarapalli	,,	385	,,	476	,,
3	Dasapur	,,	764	157	805	349
4	Ambapur	,,	381	nil	483	22
5	Dura	,,	1476	519	1626	481
6	Golabandha	,,	361	2047	672	2744
7	Boxipolli	,,	12	393	19	627

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954.	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
8	Hathipada	Oriya	81	656	60	471
9	Kamalapur	,,	269	1010	480	1046
10	Gopalpur	Telugu	205	2030	759	1858
11	Narayanapur	Oriya	710	nil	76	265
12	Venkataraipur	Telugu	110	989	186	1479
13	Gaunju	Oriya	1420	nil	1621	13
14	Kulthigam	,,	985	nil	1114	nil
15	Burukuddi	,,	305	nil	373	2
16	Mansarkota	Telugu	209	44	249	32
17	Allipur	,,	368	189	177	279
18	Badapur	Oriya	498	nil	601	28
19	Mushidipalem	,,	300	556	216	784
20	Antarbatti	,,	221	nil	379	nil
21	Rangailunda	,,	5	252	34	318
22	Vikramapur	Telugu	134	477	155	453
23	Pothara	Oriya	315	117	449	263
24	Khojiria	,,	92	523	222	376
25	Ramachandrapur	,,	305	375	919	nil
26	Solobindha	,,	234	177	213	245
27	Dumidumi	Oriya	72	350	98	415
28	Lodigam	,,	80	207	47	272
29	Kirtipur	,,	41	471	41	618
30	Majhigam	,,	234	32	313	64
31	Tiaripentha	,,	455	nil	99	nil
32	Mandiapalli	,,	46	182	56	280
33	Misrapalli	,,	18	4	27	nil
34	Padmapur	,,	825	102	847	13
35	Koithapalli	,,	271	nil	351	nil
		Oriya-30 Telugu-5	13074	11859	14839	13791

Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.

36	Phulta	Oriya	1769	nil	1941	3
37	Ambapuva	,,			379	462
38	Ankoli	,,			1346	421
39	Khodasingi	,,			819	23
40	Panakalapalli	,,	2386	634	92	nil
41	Brahmapalli	,,	125	48	18	nil
42	Lanjipalli	Telugu	765	1013	Municipal area.	
43	Dubbapalli	Oriya	202	nil	219	nil
44	Rangipur	,,	777	nil	930	nil
		Oriya-8 Telugu-1	6024	1695	5741	909

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
	Golantra Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.					
1	Chikarada	Oriya	906	256	1099	318
2	Hinjalapalli	,,	388	nil	442	nil
3	Kotharsingi	,,	389	457	551	590
4	Palur	,,	25	447	110	460
		Oriya-4	1708	1160	2202	1368
	Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.					
5	Randha	Oriya	1217	nil	1360	5
6	Konkia	,,	·491	,,	405	nil
7	Ramapalli	,,	208	,,	127	,,
8	Bhalyagada	,,	562	,,	106	,,
9	Boniamari	,,	63	,,	67	,,
10	Khandualobandho	,,	246	,,	183	,,
11	Nuagam	,,	106	,,	64	,,
12	Ramodhio	,,	83	,,		
13	Sourabadi	,,	55	,,	36	,,
14	Bhaliagada	,,	60	56	194	507
15	Manikyapur	,,	2283	535	64	418
16	Thotadapalli	,,	122	199	nil	467
17	Golantra	,,	1531	432	2169	225
18	Moliapadara	,,	1010	222	1413	185
19	Jogudi	,,	2105	nil	1397	14
20	Konisi	,,	195	733	568	613
21	Chandapur	,,	591	nil	674	50
22	Medinipur	,,	22	421	555	nil
23	Nunighora	,,	108	nil	59	,,
24	Koilikoto	,,	57	,,	55	,,
25	Panchama	,,	1494	,,	1529	44
26	Sunnadevi	,,	810	,,	747	nil
27	Ralabha	,,	501	195		
28	Sahala	,,	705	nil	994	1
29	Bagholati	,,	224	,,	320	nil
30	Kusumi	,,	233	,,	316	,,
31	Manohara	,,	244	126	374	175
32	Madanmohanpur	,,	275	48	160	477
33	Singabadi	,,	317	nil	382	nil
34	Bethojhori	,,			45	nil
		Oriya—25	15918	2967	14363	3181
	Gurinti Frika—Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.					
1	Bhabinipur	Oriya	1757	nil	1773	212
2	Bodogumula	,,	682	nil	887	nil

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954.	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
3	Palligumula	Oriya	246	87	362	45
4	Bodokustoli	,,	863	118	1026	102
5	Sannokustoli	,,	223	82	333	99
6	Borigam	,,	1963	nil	2324	nil
7	Chandipadar	,,	895	383	981	418
8	Gurunti	,,	1197	228	1682	352
9	Hugulapatta	,,	1397	nil	1427	9
10	Balajipalli	,,	200	,,	247	nil
11	Sitalapalli	,,	469	192	701	243
12	Jagadalapur	,,	1043	695	1328	880
13	Jhadankoli	,,	995	nil	995	nil
14	Marthapalli	,,	20	200	285	29
15	Nimakhandi	,,	1565	nil	1586	7
16	Luchapada	,,	915	392	1452	488
17	Satokutuni	,,	452	nil	911	nil
18	Jogyapalli	,,	538	80	739	107
		Oriya—18	15420	2457	19039	2991

Berhampur Firka—Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.

1	Bendalia	Oriya	1378	nil	1492	9
2	Gusaninaugam	,,	3088	,,	Municipal area.	
3	Lati	,,	2378	,,	2587	7
4	Mohada	,,	811	,,	1078	16
5	Haradakhandi	,,	1402	492	Municipal area.	
6	Sukunda	,,	957	nil	1404	5
7	Kumarpur	,,	452	80	620	74
8	Berhampur Municipality	,,	17479	17851	36148	23118
9	Berhampur Rural	,,	119	203	(according to census of 1951.)	
		Oriya—9	28064	18626	43329	23229

Patrapur Firka—Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.

1	Khadanga Rajendrapur	Oriya	168	nil
2	Tootipur	,,	118	792
3	Kesarapada	,,	30	982
4	Borongo	,,	358	761
5	Boribada	,,	93	190
6	Jayantipur	,,	985	1678
7	Bejinada	,,	23	442
8	Chidipudi	Telugu	50	307
9	Gudipodaro	Oriya	142	950
10	Balarampur	Telugu	25	327

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
11	Sauradeipeta	Oriya	73	654		
12	Panagam	,,	289	91		
13	Soradapur	,,	67	nil		
14	Brahmananuagam	,,	708	125		
15	Gopalapalli	,,	249	34		
16	Antharasingi	,,	45	367		
17	Chandibedho	,,	16	252		
18	Kotilingi	,,	363	982		
19	Ponopona	,,	8	126		
20	Rampa	,,	212	440		
21	Borada	,,	154	377		
22	Durelomadeli	,,	12	156		
23	Brundabanachandrapur	,,	77	nil		
24	Komakulamonipur	,,	166	59		
25	Madhobandho	,,	381	337		
26	Palasara	,,	42	193		
27	Olopur	,,	564	nil		
28	Subarnapur	,,	148	,,		
29	Pithathali	,,	430	570		
30	Jagannathapur	,,	180	nil		
31	Hinjiligam	,,	87	21		
32	Gopinathpur	,,	77	68		
33	Danpur	,,	19	256		
34	Boribado	,,	47	421		
35	Lembokudi	,,	137	nil		
36	Krushnanagara	,,	127	,,		
37	Girisola	,,	441	198		
38	Jaganathpur	,,	161	nil		
39	Erondra	,,	171	30		
40	Ponnado	,,	128	nil		
41	Polli	,,	134	,,		
42	Govindanagar	,,	699	,,		
43	Haripur	,,	485	,,		
44	Kuntokoitha	,,	270	,,		
45	Jharapalli	,,	62	,,		
46	Kishorechandrapur	,,	34	,,		
47	Jhinkipodoro	,,	99	,,		
48	Balushapadaro	,,	35	,,		
49	Titigam	,,	49	,,		
50	Toloharidabadi	,,	35	,,		
51	Jagamohan	,,	285	,,		
52	Upparahoridabadi	,,	61	,,		
53	Chaudapur	,,	333	,,		

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954.	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
54	Radhamohanpur	Oriya	26	6		
55	Khojiria	,,	169	nil		
		Oriya—53 Telugu—2	10347	12192		

Chatrapur Taluk.

Chamakhandi Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Oriya (1931)	Telugu (1931)	Oriya (1954)	Telugu (1954)
1	Korapalli	Oriya	473	nil	622	nil
2	Thotapalli	,,	106	,,	385	,,
3	Banabullapalli	,,	351	396	423	396
4	Chamakhandi	,,	243	770	399	672
5	Paikopoda	,,	261	306	485	101
6	Lakshmipur (127)	,,	56	105	129	105
7	Kalipalli	,,	73	449	170	565
8	Bodaputti	,,	36	563	87	833
9	Matikhallo	,,	426	nil	510	nil
10	Konomona	,,	343	2296	480	2594
11	Takiria Berhampur	,,	194	411	260	340
12	Chatrapur	,,	503	265	327	290
13	Balakrishnapur (138)	,,	12	26	nil	33
14	Ballibogodo	,,	74	33	167	40
15	Sundarapalli	,,	285	nil	76	98
16	Godogodapalli	,,	45	234	98	425
17	Brahmaniapalli	,,	162	276	253	163
18	Narasingapur (143)	,,	246	nil	247	98
19	Bipalingi	,,	1311	196	1437	196
20	Jhoropokhiri	,,	122	nil	234	nil
21	Chikolokhandi	,,	938	1531	1239	1465
22	Upulaputti	,,	610	541	276	527
23	Bavanaputla	,,	113	193	167	401
24	Sriramachandrapur	,,	810	637	493	463
25	Bhikaripalli W.I.	,,	109	73	172	140
26	Sriramapur W.I.	,,	755	ril	948	2
27	Santrapur W.I.	,,	347	,,	359	nil
		Oriya-27	9004	9301	10433	9937

Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Oriya (1931)	Telugu (1931)	Oriya (1954)	Telugu (1954)
28	Landabaunso	Oriya	460	nil	610	210
29	Koratali	,,	1046	313	1332	313
30	Kotturu	,,	369	748	221	392
31	Jaganathpur (158)	,,	110	nil		
32	Polosora	,,	159	,,	475	513
33	Sindarapur W.I.	,,	3189	,,	1003	27

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
34	Danaiberhampur W.I.	Oriya	381	72	408	3
35	Pallapur W.I.	,,	236	nil	253	nil
		Oriya-8	5950	1133	6302	1458
	Tanganapalli Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.					
1	Govindapur	Oriya	486	285	772	569
2	Nauli	,,	531	nil	846	nil
3	Jaganathpur (124)	,,	227	355	238	475
4	Sindigam	,,	599	649	918	793
5	Raghunathpur	,,	913	nil	373	965
		Oriya—5	2756	1289	3147	2802
	Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.					
6	Lakshmipur (117)	Oriya	523	545	605	788
7	Keranditulanarayanpur	,,	735	nil	1031	nil
8	Baghala	,,	765	125		
9	Kusapur	,,	674	nil		
10	Palyama	,,	677	,,		
11	Sunadhara	,,	1958	,,		
12	Padmabati	,,	503	,,		
13	Payitari	,,	886	,,	1884	61
14	Majhidhio	,,	153	,,		
15	Tanganapalli	,,	1065	,,	1291	1
16	K. C. Nagaradhio	,,	454	,,	772	1
17	Narendrapur	,,	439	90	832	182
18	Ramapalli W.I.	,,	588	nil	693	nil
19	Baluta W.I.	,,	104	,,		
		Oriya—14	9524	760	7108	1033
	Chatrapur Firka—Villages lying within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.					
1	Rikkapalli	Oriya	569	81	4036	3700
2	Sitarampalli	,,	1118	2047	Chatrapur	Panchayat.
3	Gedalanaidupalem	Telugu	293	331	365	240.
4	Putigopalpur	Oriya	45	426	Chatrapur	Panchayat.
5	Kumarbaigpalli	,,	751	nil	701	9
6	Hummuri	,,	1089	,,	976	41
7	Podapadar	,,	256	658	379	757
8	Rajapur	,,	298	664	1254	nil
9	Kanohara	,,	446	nil	576	,,
10	Karapada	,,	1294	228	1351	165
11	Alyabad	,,	1273	nil	1438	nil

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Serial No.	Names of Firkas and Villages.	Oriya or Telugu	Population according to 1931 census		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954	
			Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
12	Niladripur	Oriya	95	nil	283	nil
13	Damodarpur (174)	,,	626	200	878	191
14	Agastinuagam	,,	974	975	993	13
		Oriya—14 Telugu-1.	9127	6510	13236	5116

Villages lying within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.

1	Bohulagam	Oriya	802	nil	1081	9
2	Ganganapur	,,	1338	200	1231	203
3	Sorobhimpur	,,	522	nil	692	3
4	Nandapandapalli	,,	251	,,	378	nil
5	Patlampur	,,	836	,,	920	,,
6	Munshipentha	,,	1200	,,	1302	127
7	Rukunigam	,,	502	,,	713	nil
8	Singipur	,,	362	,,	506	6
9	Biripur	,,	59	60	102	45
10	Borongo	,,	391	nil	459	nil
11	Hamsapur	,,	347	,,	646	,,
12	Bhagirathipur	,,	123	,,	188	,,
13	Dibyasinghpur	,,	243	,,	338	,,
14	Mahanadapur	,,	762	,,	944	,,
		Oriya—14	7738	260	9500	393

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

ABSTRACT.

Names of Firkas.	No. of villages.		Population according to 1931 census.		Population according to Gram Panchayat Election Registers of 1954.	
	Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu	Oriya	Telugu
Berhampur Taluk.						
Firkas within 1 to 5 miles from the sea.						
Mantridi Firka	19	10	12429	10969	15280	12130
Dura Firka	35	2	13074	11859	14839	13791
Golantra Firka	4	nil	1708	1160	2202	1368
Total	58	12	27211	23988	32321	27289
Chatrapur Taluk.						
Chamakhandi Firka	27	nil	9004	9301	10433	9937
Chatrapur Firka	14	1	9127	6310	13236	5116
Tanganapalli Firka	5	nil	2736	1239	3147	2802
Total	46	1	20887	17100	26816	17855
Grand Total	104	13	48098	41088	59137	45144
Berhampur Taluk.						
Firkas within 6 to 10 miles from the sea.						
Dura Firka	8	1	6024	1695	5744	909
Golantra Firka	30	nil	15918	2967	14363	3181
Berhampur Firka	12	2	28054	18626	43329	23229
Gurunthi Firka	18	nil	15420	2457	19039	2991
Patrapur Firka	53	2	10347	12192		
Total	121	5	75773	37937	82475	30310
Chatrapur Taluk.						
Chamakhandi Firka	8	nil	5950	1133	6302	1458
Chatrapur Firka	10	nil	7738	260	9500	393
Tanganapalli Firka	14	nil	9524	760	7108	1033
Total	32	nil	23212	2153	22910	2884
Grand Total	153	5	98985	40090	105385	33194
Total population within the belt of 10 miles from the sea.	257	18	147083	81178	164522	78338

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

SUMMARY OF INSCRIPTIONS.

APPENDIX III.

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
South Indian Inscription Vol. IV. No. 1084, dated 1274 A. D.	Bhanudeva I of the Gangavamsa constructed the Temle of Bhimeswara at Draksharam (East Godavari Dt.).
S. I. I. Vol. VI. Nos. 752 and 753 dated 1383 and No. 731 dated 1406 A. D.	Narasimha IV of the Gangavamsa was called Gajapati in the epigraphs of his reign at Simhachalam.
S. I. I. Vol. VI. Nos. 1113 & 1115 dated 1414 A.D. & No. 10‿9 dated 1417 A. D.	Bhanudeva IV, the last Ganga King, also bore the title of Gajapati as evidenced by three inscriptions of his reign at Simhachalam.
Veligalani Plates V 6 dated 1458 A. D.	Kapilendra, the founder of the Suryavamsa, made successful campaigns against Hampe, Dhara and Gulburga.
Anantavaram Plate V 8.	Kapilendra beseiged Vidyangari, the city of the Karnat King and forced him to give tribute.
Veligalani Plates.	Before April, 1454, Kapilendra wrested the province of Kondavidu from the King of Vijayanagar.
Veligalani plates, dated April, 1458 and Jagannath Temple Inscription dated 1459.	Kapilendra styled himself the overlord of Kulabarga and Karnata.
Chavali Plates of Ganadeva dated August 1455.	Kapilendra had already occupied the province of Rajahmundry which was under the suzereignty of the Rajas of Vijayanagar. He defeated two Turashka princes, who were probably commanders of the Bahmani Sultan.
Epigraph at Srisailam.	Kapilendra styled himself Parama Maheswara.
Inscription at Korukonda, Vishakhapatnam Dt. dated 1443 A. D. in Elliot's Collection Vol. I, page 177.	The entire Vishakhapatnam district passed under his (Kapilendra's) sway by 1443 A. D.
Inscription from Penukonda, Tanuku Taluk, West Godavari Dt., dated S 1370 A. D. 1448.	Kapilendra was already in effective possession of the Godavari Delta.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
No. 494/1893 dated May, 1458.	Raghudeb Narendra Mahapatra was ruling over the Rajya of Rajahmundry.
No. 163 of 1893 at Srikakulam in the Krishna District.	Gifts by a private person are recorded in the 24th Anka of Kapileswara Maharaja.
No. 17 of 1917 at Chintapallipadu in Guntur District.	After August 1453, Kapilendra's army crossed the Krishna and occupied Kondavidu. Ganadeva Rautray, a relation of Kapilendra, was appointed the Pariksha of Kondavidu, Addanki and Venukonda. He made gifts to a temple. Almost the whole of Guntur District passed into his hands between August 1453 and April 1454.
I. A. Vol. XXVIII, Page 237.	Sanjar Khan, a noble of Allaudin Ahmad, Bahmani King, was soon involved in fighting with the "Uriah leader of the infidels of Telingana". The Sultan actually warned him that he would be no match in battle against the possessor of elephants "Gajapati".
Chavali Copper Plates dated August 1455.	Sanjar Khan was defeated by Ganadeva Rautaray.
No. 110 of 1902 in the Fort of Warangal, dated Feb. 1460.	Hambiradeb Kumar Mahapatra, son of Kapileswar Maharaja, conquered the Fort of Warangal. Kapilendra was now the master of the whole of Telingana.
Inscription in the Srisailam Temple in the Kurnool District No. 30 of 1916 dated 1460 A.D.	The Kurnool district, at any rate a part of it, had passed into the hands of Kapilendra.
Slab in the Chinna Kesava Temple No. 277 of 1935-36.	Gift of land for the merits of Kapileswar Maharaja is recorded.
Epigraphs at Udayagiri dated 1470 A. D.	Hambira reduced Udayagiri and ruled that Rajya as a vassal of Kapilendra. He erected two Temples there.
Gopinathpur Temple Inscription V. 14.	Kapilendra's army next invaded the province of Chandragiri "and took Kanchi by force". Even Chandragiri, the seat of Saluva Narasimha fell into his hands.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
Inscriptions of the South Arcot District D/S. 1393, V i k r i t i Aippari 13, October 12, 1470.	A war of conquest was now waged into the heart of the Tamil country.
The Anantavaram Copper Plates V. 9.	At Kapilendra's command, Kumar Hambira conquered the Kings of the Southern quarters and washed his blood-stained sword in the waters of the Southern Ocean.
Epigraphs at Munnur in the South Arcot District, dated June 7, 1464.	Kapileswar Kumara Mahapatra, son of Hambir Deb made gifts of "Dakshina" for the festivals and repairs to two Temples.
No. 308 of 1892, dated 1465 A. D.	Kapilendra made gifts to the Siva Temple of Papanasana at Vizayawada. He also granted land for the feeding service of a Goddess named Anasi Devi.
No. 308 of 1892.	He (Kapilendra Deb) established a rest house for the Brahmin pilgrims who visited the Papanasana Temple at Vizayawada.

Number of Inscriptions of Kapilendra's Reign : 35. Of these 28 are found in the southern areas as shown below:—

5 in the present Srikakulam District.
13 in Vishakhapatnam District.
1 in East Godavari District.
3 in Krishna District.
2 in Guntur District.
1 in South Arcot District.
1 in Warangal District.
2 in Kurnool District.

Out of these 28, 12 Inscriptions are written in Oriya and 2 in Sanskrit script.

Inscription in the Jagannath Temple dated August 22, 1482.	Purushottam (Deb Gajapati) conquered the Rajya of Vidyanagar or Rajahmundry and brought an image of Gopalkrishna to Cuttack.
No. 226 of 1935-36 dated November 1484 at Matukapalli in the Guntur District.	Purushottam had also recovered the province of Kondavidu.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
No. 221 of 1892 dated October, 1485.	In 1489 Purushottam abolished the marriage tax in the district of Kondavidu anticipating social reforms. Same year he granted the village of Polavaram on the bank of the Gundalakama to a Siva Temple.
Jagannath Temple Inscription, dated 1470.	He exempted the Brahmins of the Dakshinadiga Dandapata from the payment of the Chaukidari Tax.
No. 636 of 1920.	He originally made a gift of a village to the Temple of Valeswara at Chavali.
No. 285 dated 1899.	He made over the tax on forest produce of the Simhachalam Hill to the temple of Varaha-narasimham.
Anantavaram Plates. V. 13.	Purushottam discomfitted King Nrusimha of Karnat, "who negotiated with hands folded out of fear and offering Udayagiri secured his own release".

Number of Inscriptons of Purushottam's Reign : 27. 23 found in the southern areas out of which :—

6 in Srikakulam District.
9 in Vishakhapatnam District.
2 in East Godavari District.
1 in Krishna District.
5 in Guntur District.

Out of these 23, 10 are in Oriya.

The Anantavaram Plates of November 1500.	The banks of the river Krishna were occupied by Prataprudra Gajapati's elephants and soldiers.
Rajovrolu Plates dated May, 1501.	He gave a village to some Brahmins while he was on the banks of the Pennar during the "victorious campaign".
Gundlapalem Copper Plates :	He stayed in his southern province for defence measures throughout 1510. In the month of October that year, he made a gift of the village of Velicherla near the city of Udayagiri in the Nellore District to a Brahmin.
No. 280 A of 1899, dated 1st April, 1530.	Narayan Das Mahapatra, Pariksha of the Kalinga Dandapata, gave lands to the Simha-chalam Temple.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
No. 185 of 1933-34.	He made a land-grant in Nelloro district for the renovation of a Siva Temple.

Number of Inscriptions of Pratap Rudra............19. All are found in the Southern areas except 1 only, out of which 6 are in Oriya and 3 in Sanskrit.

2 in Srikakulam District.
6 in Vishakhapatnam District.
1 in Krishna District.
5 in Nellore District.
4 in Guntur District.

No. 335/1919 dated Jan. 2, 1567 in Bhimsewar Temple, Draksharam (East Godavari District).	The kingdom of Orissa extended up to Godavari. King Mukunda Deb remitted the duties on marriage in the 27 Sthalas attached to Rajahmahendrivaram.
Copper plate recovered from Vasanta in the Visakhapatnam district, dated 1595-96 A D.	Mukunda, son of Bahuvalendra, made gifts to the Srivaishnavas.
No. 346 and 371 of 1896 and Jagannath Temple Inscription dated 1436 A. D.	The dominions of Gajapatis, which extended from the Hughli in the north to the Pennar in the south, was called Maharajya.
Gopinathpur Temple Inscription V. 4.	The ancient names of Utkala and Odra Desa were also used. Kapilendra, the ornament of the Solar Race was born in Odra Desa.
The Anantavaram Plates V. 10.	He was Utkal Desa Nayaka.
No. 320 of 1896.	Govinda Das, an astrologer, built a Mandapa within the temple precincts of Kurmanatha at Srikurmam "which was situated within the territory of Utkal".
Mannur, Chavali and Chintapallipadu Inscriptions.	The southern part of the Orissa Kingdom consisted of three Territorial divisions—the Rajyas or provinces of Rajahmundry, Kondavidu and Udayagiri. Raja Ganadeva was the Pariksha of Kondavidu, Vinukonda and Addanki.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA

Date of Inscription and authority.	Particulars.
N. D. I. Ongole 21, dated 1458 A. D., No. 17 of 1935, dated 1458, N.D.I. Ongole 46 dated 1511, Epigraph of the 15th century. V. R. Nellore 114-A.	The Rajya or province of Kondavidu comprised the Krishna Delta. The Simas or the Taluks of this Rajya were Addanki, Harigukameduri and Kocharlakota.
No. 308 of 1892 dated 1465.	Kondapalli was a Sthala or sub-division of this Rajya.
V. R. Guntur Nos. 480 and 496.	Gurindla and Nagarjuna Konda were Simas of the Kondavidu Rajya in the 15th century.
Nos. 170, 288, 230 and 216 of 1896.	Kalinganagar was the ancient name of Mukhalingam.
Simhachalam and Srikurmam Inscriptions.	From 1448 to 1529 many Parikshas were appointed by the Gajapati Kings over the Kalinga Dandapata.
No. 185 of 1934 dated 1510. Amanabrolu (E. I. Vol. XIII) No. 12, No. 56 of 1946 and Nelluru (J. A. H. R. S. Vol. XII. page 21).	The Rajya or province of Udayagiri extended roughly from the Gundlakamma in the north to the Pennar in the south. The Vijayanagar province of Chandragiri was situated to the south of Pennar. The Simas or Taluks of Udayagiri Rajya were Kandukuru, Amanambrolu, Nelluru.
No. 494 of 1893.	Raghudeva Mahapatra ruled over the Rajya of Rajahmundry.
No. 157 of 1913.	In South Orissa the Vishnu Temples of Varahanrusimha at Simhachalam and Kurmanath at Srikurmam almost monopolised the donations of the Kings and rich persons. Gifts were also made during this period to the temples of Rajanarayana at Vijayawada.
No. 494 of 1893.	Mentions gift to Chinna Tirupati at Peddapuram.
No. 211 of 1892.	„ „ Lakshmi Narasimham at Guntur and
Nos. 51 and 57 of 1912.	„ „ Vallabharaya at Dattadu.

Source: KC Dash, Digitized by PPRACHIN, SOA